Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1652.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 26, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

Marshal's Sales.

United States, }
Pennsylvania District. } ss.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania District, to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 2d day of January next at the Merchant's Coffee House in Second Street, in the city of Philadelphia, the following tracts and parcels of vacant and unimproved lands situated in the County of Bedford in the State of Pennsylvania—to wit: one tract of land called Rush Bottom, situated on the waters of Licliеu creek, in Belfast township in the same county, bounded by lands of Jacob Boreman, William Deshong, Ralph Brooks and others, containing three hundred and ninety-one acres, and, one hundred and thirty two perches and the usual allowance.

One tract called Newland, situated in Belfast township in the same county, bounded by lands of George Sipes, Monci Dischangs, Neas William Dischang, John Russle and others, containing four hundred and four acres and three quarters, and the usual allowances.

One tract called Hickory Ridge, situated on the waters of Tonolaway creek, in Belfast township in the same county, bounded by lands of Elias Rutman, Peter Streights, George Boreman, Monci Deshongs and others, containing four hundred and forty-four acres and ninety-six peaches and allowance, &c.

And one tract called Gold Mine, situate on the waters of Tonolaway creek in Belfast township, in the same county, bounded by lands of William Woods Peter Swartzler, John M'Lett, Jacob Boreman, Thomas Logan and others, containing three hundred and seventy acres and fifty-six perches and allowancea, &c.

The foregoing tracts are all patented, seized and taken in execution as the property of Philip Reilly, and to be sold by

William Nichols, Marshal.

December 28. dt2J.

Marshal's Sales.

UNITED STATES, }
Pennsylvania District, } ss.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the district court of the United States for the Pennsylvania district, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday the 2d day of January next, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, in the city of Philadelphia, the following tracts or parcels of vacant and unimproved LAND, situated in the county of Somerset, late county of Bedford, in the state of Pennsylvania, viz.—

A certain tract, surveyed in the name of Mary Easleman, containing three hundred & eighty acres and the usual allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stoney creek township, and bounded by lands surveyed for Joseph Kirkbride, John Roads, Charles Reinshaw, and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of George Campbell, containing four hundred and ten acres and allowance &c. situated on the west side of Alleghany Mountain, on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, formerly Bedford, now Somerset county, and bounded by lands surveyed for Joseph Kirkbrida, Mary Easleman, John Rowser and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Benjamin Lodge, containing four hundred and fourteen acres & three quarters & allowance, &c. situated on the waters of Clear run, a branch of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for William Gattack, William Skinner, George Campbell and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Richard Williams, containing three hundred and ninety-seven acres and a half and allowance &c. situated on the state road and old road leading from Bedford to Pittsburg, and on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Jacob Stotler, William Gotamy, Samuel Adams and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of William Gattack, containing four hundred and one acres and a half and allowance &c. situated on Clear run, a branch of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Robert Williams, William Skinner, Benjamin Lodge and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Robert Williams, containing four hundred and two acres and a half and allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Jacob Ziglar, Richard Williams, Samuel Adams and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of James Johnson, containing three hundred and ninety-five acres and allowance &c. situated on both sides of the state road, on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Alexander Johnson, Joseph Engle, Conrad Weaver and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Alexander Johnson, containing four hundred and five acres and a half and allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for John Lombard, James Johnson, Joseph Engle and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of John Johnson, containing four hundred and eight acres and three quarters and allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Robert Tuckness, John Shoemaker, Mathias Baker and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of William Campbell, containing four hundred and seventeen acres and a quarter and allowance &c. situated adjoining Jones's road, and a on a large run emptying into Laurel-hill creek, otherwise called the North Fork of Turkey-foot, in Milford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Joseph Barker, Mathias Gosset, Benjamin Rusle and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Betsey Galbreath, containing three hundred & ninety nine acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on Roaring run, a small branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Milford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for John Driver, Moses Parker, Joseph Barker and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Joseph Barker, containing four hundred and three acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on a large run emptying into Laurel Hill creek about a mile above the falls, in Milford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Mathias Gossett, William Campbell, Betsey Galbreath and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of James Cissna, containing four hundred and one acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on Jones's Mill run, a branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Milford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Robert M'Connel, John Hendall, Benjamin Bankson and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Mary Galbreath, containing four hundred and one acres and allowance, &c. situated on Jones's mill run, a branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Milford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Gabriel Heister, James Cissna, James Campbell and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of James Campbell, containing four hundred and twenty three acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on the head waters of Shaver's Mill run, and on both sides of the middle road, part in Milford and part in Somerset township in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Theodore Memimger, William Sheaff, John Scott and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of John Scott, containing four hundred and three acres and three quarters and allowance, &c. situated on the head waters of Shaver's mill run, in Somerset township and Somerset county, late Milford township, Bedford county, and bounded by lands surveyed for William Sheaff, James Campbell, William Scott and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of William Scott, containing three hundred and eighty-nine acres, and one quarter, and allowance, &c. situated on a large run, emptying into Laurel Hill Creek, about a mile above the middle road, in Somerset township, Somerset county, late Milford township, Bedford county, and bounded by lands surveyed for Isabella Galbreath, William Coates, Robert Martin, and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Samuel Hagerman, containing four hundred and thirteen acres and allowance, &c. situated on both sides of the State road on the waters of Stony creek in Stony creek township, formerly Bedford, now Somerset county and bounded by lands surveyed for Samuel Hillegas, Cornelius Barns, Jacob Slotter and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Francis Walker, containing three hundred and ninety-two acres and a half and allowance, &c. situated on the waters of the North Fork of Turkey Foot, near the line between Milford and Turkey Foot townships, Somerset county late Bedford county and bounded by lands surveyed for Jesse Brooke, John Brocke, William Biddle and Peter Frotman and others.

The foregoing lands are held by warrant of Survey, Seized and taken in execution as the property of Philip Reilly.

William Nichols, Marshal.

December 23 dt2J.

Marshal's Sales.

United States, }
Pennsylvania District, } ss.

BY virtue of writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the district court of the United States, and to me directed, will be sold at public Sale at the merchant's Coffee-House, in Second street, on Wednesday the 27th day of December inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening, all that piece or parcel of meadow ground situate, lying and being in the township of Passyunck, and county of Philadelphia, on the road leading to State Island Ferry, containing about fifty-four acres and three perches, whereon are erected a two story brick Messuage, out houses and a barn; also one other tract or piece of meadow ground, situate in the said township and county, and nearly on the opposite side of the said road to the said ferry, containing sixteen acres & three quarters; also a messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground situate on the north side of High street, between 5th and 6th streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on High street, thirty three feet, and in length or depth two hundred feet, bounded east by property of Hannah Pemberton, north by South alley, west by property of William Bell, and south by High street aforesaid.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Seckel, and to be sold by

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, }
December 15, 1797. }

December 15 dtf

Marshals Sales,

United States, }
Pennsylvania District. } ss.

BY virtue of a Writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District of the Middle Circuit, and to me directed will be sold at public sale at the Marshals Office in Race Street No. 117. on Saturday the 30th day of December inst. at 12 o'clock at noon, two elegant engraved Copper plates of Shakespeare, one plate of Harmony, Bartolezzi, one plate of prudence, do. one plate of meekness, do one plate of beauty, do. and one plate of Harvest-home do—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Tristram Bampsylde Freeman, and John Nicholson, Merchants, trading under the firm of Freeman and Company,

And to be sold by

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshals office }
December 18th 1797 }

dtf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ONE of the late firm of FREEMAN & Co. thinks it a duty he owes to himself, to declare, that he is no wise concerned in the property above advertised by the Marshall, nor ought he to be subject to the said action, which will be disputed by the party whose interest it is.

Tristram Bamfylde Freeman.

December 22. dt30th

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Monday the first day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty-Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

Dec. 4. 3tawtS.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Monday the first day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Nine acres of LAND in Green county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the Waters of Fish and Wheeling Creek, and ten Mile Run. These lands are fertile, well timbered and abound in coal; they were sold ten years ago for 5s. per acre, patented early in 1787, except 3,700, which were patented in 1792; the greatest part of them were surveyed in 1783.

This tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage—about 19 miles from the town of Washington, and from 14 to 16 from the villages of Greensburgh and Wheeling. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

Dec. 1. 3tawtJ.

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Boy,

About fifteen years of age, has seven years yet to serve; he is an excellent house servant, active and healthy. Enquire of the Printer.

December 2. d2w

Fresh Raisins.

A Small cargo. just arrived, and now landing at Chesnut street wharf, from the sloop Yarico, capt. Haskell, consisting of Kegs, Boxes and Jars. A few Jars of excellent Grapes, and sacks of soft shelled Almonds.——Apply to the Master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 19 §tf

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORES on Walnut street Wharf,

Havannah Sugars, white and brown
25 hhds. Jamaica do.
3000 pieces of broad Nankeens
Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of chests
Quicksilver in tubs
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Teneriffe Wine in pipes
Old red Port Wine in hogsheads
Sail Canvass, assorted, No. 1 to 8
8 cases of Manchester Goods, consisting of Dimities, Muslinets, Ginghams, Thicksetts, Corduroys, &c.
200 crates Queens' Ware, assorted
Nails, assorted
Black quart Bottles
Yellow Ocre in casks
A quantity of writing Slates, slate Ink Stands, &c.
100 quarter casks Gun Powder

They have also for SALE or CHARTER,

The ship MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good vessel, and completely fitted.

The brig AMAZON, burthen 1390 barrels, may be ready for sea in a few days.

The whole of the above vessels to be seen at Walnut street Wharf. § nov 10.

A person well acquainted with

the theory and practice of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in business for himself and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in posting books; stating unsettled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or English.

A note addressed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

November 30. 3awtf

FOR SALE, AT WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store*,

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

December 20. §

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 213, corner of Arch and Front streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetics
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, *South Front-street*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are just imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

NOW LANDING,

At South-street Wharf,

The Cargo of the Ship Concord,

Captain Thompson, from Batavia.

About 300 tons first quality Java Coffee (the whole having been selected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in canisters and bags
10 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

Who also offers For Sale,

Just landed from ship Amity, from Jamaica.
200 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

Bank of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for twelve Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 8th of January next, at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, *Cashier.*

December 11. dt8thJ

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the election for President and Managers, for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the first Monday in January next, at 100 o'clock, A. M.

WM. MOORE SMITH, *Sec'ry.*

December 11. mw&ft1sto J

Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the election for President and Managers for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Dec. 11. mw&ft1stm J

Pennsylvania Population Company.

THE Shareholders are hereby notified, that an Election of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, no. 53, north Fourth street, on Wednesday, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, *Sec'ry.*

December 16 eodt10thJ

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby informed, that a stated meeting of the Company will be held at their office on the ninth day of January next (being the second Tuesday in the month) for the Election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

December 14. th&mto th J

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the annual Election for Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office in Philadelphia, on the second Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. GOVETT, Sec'ry.

December 7. 2ts m&wt7J

Insurance Company of North America.

A Meeting of the Stockholders is to be held, agreeably to adjournment, at the Company's office, on the first Monday in January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

December 14. th&mt1stJ

Insurance Company

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the company's Office, on Monday, the eighth day of January next, at 11 o'clock.

SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*

December 14. dt8thJ

A Fifty Dollar Bank Note,

Of the Bank of the United States, was lost on Saturday last, between the Bank of the United States and the Horse market—If an honest person has found it, and will leave it with the Printer hereof, they shall be handsomely rewarded.

December 11. eod3t

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ot

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. d1m

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,

Teacher of Vocal and instrumental Music,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement since his residence in this city, and respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in consequence of the request of some of his friends, he has opened a Musical School at his house in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an institution of this kind; he will only say, that attention and zeal are much excited in an assembly, where numbers are in pursuit of the same object. His arrangement is such, that an interference of the the different sexes will be avoided. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his school, he will wait upon at their houses.——Applications will be thankfully received at his house, where his terms and further particulars may be known.

Dec. 7. *1weod

Alphabetical List of Duties,

Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States—latest edition, to be sold by JOHN ORMROD, no. 41, Chesnut street. Dec. 16—d

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's office *a large blue clothcloak*, half worn. The inside of the Collar is faced partly with scarlet velvet and partly with scarlet cloth, and it has a silver hook and chain as a fastening. A suitable reward will be paid for restoring it.

WILLIAM MEREDITH

No. 111 South 3d Street.

Dec. 16. d1w

A House in Burlington for Sale.

THE subscriber has a large, convenient two-story brick House, with Stables, Carriage-house, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jersey, which he wishes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth street, to GEORGE WALKER,

Who has also for Sale,

Lots in Washington City,

Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.

December 21. *3t

CLERKSHIP.

A YOUNG MAN, who could bring indisputable recommendations, is desirous to be employed in the capacity of copying Clerk, at a public office—He would engage on moderate terms.—For further particulars enquire at the office of the Gazette. § Dec 19

FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzz nahs	Tanda Coffaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797. 6

JUST RECEIVED,

(via New-York)

AND NOW OPENING, BY

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, south Third street,

An extensive and general assortment of

HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's super, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly assorted	White Edgings
Lisle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated Buttons
Black brush Feathers	

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices. Dec. 6. dtf

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Richard & James Potter,

IS this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to pay the same to either of the subscribers; and all persons having any demands against them, are requested to send their accounts for settlement.

Richard Potter,
James Potter.

December 9. §

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red. Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c. for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,

No. 98, south Front-street.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

Imported (via New York) on the

ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasoes	Chasla Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27.—dtf

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, will be exposed to Sale, on the 26th current, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the premises, a small frame House and Lot, situated on the corner of Spruce and Eighth streets, subject to an annual ground rent of fifteen pounds, late the property of Anthony Lebeck, deceased.

MARGARET LEBECK, *Administratrix.*

December 16. *3t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, *DECEMBER* 26.

REFLECTIONS OF PEACE.

In a series of letters to a Senator of the United States.

DEAR SIR,

IN contemplating the advantages which mankind derive from the introduction and extension of civilization, the mind is equally disposed to admire and to praise that goodness which, with the blessings of christianity, bestowed the disposition to mild and gentle means of justice.

The spirit of "Charity, which like the dew of Heaven" it inspires, has had a general tendency to the adoption of those systems of government and codes of laws by which men obtain security and find relief from injustice, more safely, than by appealing to the uncertain issue of personal power or individual strength. "The race being not to the swift, or the battle to the strong."

In the first stages of every rude and savage society, it appears that the disputes between its members were generally determined on principles neither relevant to the case nor likely to establish justice. In England as well as in France (1) an appeal to arms, a personal combat was for a considerable time the only criterion by which right and wrong was determined, or even truth or falsehood established or believed!

On similar grounds, for none other could ever have originated the barbarous custom, we are to suppose that first and greatest evil to mankind, A WARRING DISPOSITION began.

The pleas of justification which the modern manifestoes of civilized nations generally offer, for continuing the bloody proofs of error or of injustice, are as futile as the flame which the pursuit is meant to establish.

To obtain redress for wrongs, or reparation for injuries, real or pretended, by a national quarrel, has been found "the feeble resource of weak-minded ministers and wicked men. To To justify the refusal of a demanded right, to repair or defend the mistaken jealousy of national honor, to gratify revenge, maintain usurped authority, or satisfy ambition and the love of fame, "the dogs of war" are let loose upon mankind! How unlikely to produce the designs of justice! The giddy libertine or drunken ravisher, the liar and the thief, if but of rank to obtain a like decision, will justify and defend their deeds by the same policy, in the same way, and with equal propriety too!!! Look at those nations of whom the historic page relates the victories and recounts the conquests! Examine the interesting volumes of their expeditions, armies, equipage, prisoners and plunder, and then reflect like a politician, as well as a man, upon the CONSEQUENCES! Where now is the fame of conquering Rome? of proud Carthage? of Athens? Where is the fading fame of the conquering nations of Europe flying to at this moment?—To every spot where Industry or Freedom can find a refuge—*where the Olive-branch of Peace wears a smile, or the Tree of Liberty bears a blossom!*

The islands of Italy were peopled by fugitives from scenes of war and desolation! They erected the standard and spread the sails of Commerce amongst barren sands, thistles, bogs and briars! they demonstrated that *where Peace is found Commerce will desire to dwell, and where there is Commerce there is Plenty.* Let it then be established as a CREED in the mind of every good Man, of every Christian, and of every Politician and Patriot too, that the ARTS of PEACE are the safest, the best, the ultimate and the only terrestial national blessings, under which A PEOPLE deserve or can obtain, *Celebrity for Wisdom or Fame for Happiness.*

In tracing and considering the progress of every nation of which history records the conduct, we shall find Improvement to have been more impeded by WAR, than by every other evil or obstacle which the infant knowledge of good Government must, in early times, have had to encounter. The acquisition of Wealth has been discouraged from the natural flow of its increase, by the usurping and greedy hand of Power, thereby become necessitous and diverted from the channels of its general current thro' the bed of Industry, into courses of more confined individual speculation, deception and disguise. WAR has, in every age and country, from the savage to the civilized state, not only produced many evils, but those of the greatest magnitude and importance to the society.

It has an immediate and inevitable tendency to diminish the national Revenue, when, at the same time, it is placed most in need of augmentation. Its effects on Industry are not less injurious or less certain, by curtailing the demand and consequently the reward of Labor:—under those discouragements Cultivation languishes, Trade and Commerce become enfeebled, and Improvements cease!

But its effects on Domestic Tranquility, what pen can ever feebly paint? Memory of America revive! * * * *

Once in the history of a nation it may happen that a cause occurs to justify, in every view, the sad resource of "flight to arms"—such was yours! But let oblivion sponge up the floods of sorrow which it caused to flow from private suffering, and stop those rivers of tears which even yet are not dried up! Genius of Humanity! pour balm into those wounds which the strength of the purest patriotism scarce can mitigate! which no victory or success can heal! The trumpet, which announced "a routed enemy," made tremble the tender strings of every tie for which the Patriot bled! The amiable Matron breathed the praise of thanks "that her dearest connexion was in the field of Victory! When, lo! another sound "A truce to bury the Dead!"—Behold her then bereft of him for whom she just had prais'd e'en Heaven itself! *in vain her supplicating eyes recall him from the grave.* Her unprotected prattlers join their innocent lispings, their tears, their invocations! *his foot is heard no more!!* her neighbours afford only *the too-feeling sympathy of fellow-suffering*, for each has lost a husband, father, brother, or friend!—where then to them is the glory or the gratification of the victory? Who will feed or educate their little ones? Who guard their infant growth and lead them up to men? Who caution them against the snares of vice, and point out the paths to industrious preferment? Who form their characters, that "they may blush whose fathers were their foes? (2)

Behold the catalogue of the slain! filled with the names of the best citizens, the best patriots, and the best men! those "whose eminence rendered their names universally known, their influence extensive, and their attachments numerous." (3) Contemplate the unprovided widow and the exposed virgin orphan! *your child!* that thought gave death a sting, and made it smart, which else had scarce been felt—in vain they call "for yester day to come," and think of all the dear domestic "joys departed never to return—Oh! how painful the remembrance"

(1) *Spirit of Laws, vol. 2, p. 238 & sequel.*
(2) *Army's address to General Washington, November, 1783.*
(3) *Adventurer, vol. 4, p. 34.*

The truly christian Bishop of London, elegantly satyric, observes in his poem on death, that

"*One murder makes a Villain, millions a Hero!*"

The first lessons of our schools should expose this to infancy, and "impress upon each growing mind" the melancholy mistake which history has made in holding up a conqueror to admiration, instead of a tyrant destroyer of the human race, to general abhorrence! In celebrating the victories and triumphs of men under the characters of heroes whose conduct should be transmitted with detestation to the latest posterity! and the names of Cain and Alexander, Cæsar, Cortes, Charles and Clive, be blended in one common view of horror! while the friends and promoters of human felicity, the patriot defenders of freedom alone should be held up as objects of admiration and praise, as fit examples of imitation.

To the morals (4) of a people it is needless to observe that war has ever been destructive; the discipline necessarily preserved, the wholesome self-restraints imposed in times of peace, accord but ill with the relaxed state of morality current amongst a licentious soldiery; an army in time of war, composed of the idle and indolent, who mistaking the camp for a place of indulgence, seek shelter from observation, or perhaps from justice, and cover their worthlessness or offence with an uniform coat, nor can the utmost vigilance of the best officers, joined to the good disposition of those men who are well inclined amongst the privates, prevent the adoption of those habits which at the end of the service they retire with, the subjects of apprehension and dread, of which every country that has disbanded an army is too well convinced. (5)

All or most of these evils are inseparable from, and proved by the dear bought experience of every nation existing as well as extinct, to be consequent to WAR:

In tracing the decline and fall of empires, states and kingdoms, we should be much more connected with the principal cause than historians and speculative writers generally are, fairly and candidly to impute it to that scourge and curse of nations, a disposition to WAR. It is not however meant to recommend a cold, inactive and inattentive disposition and preparation for even that calamity, that always to be deprecated state of national situation, but to consider, and recommend it to be universally considered, as *the bane of political health to an improving and prosperous people.*

I am, &c. yours, and always

A FRIEND TO LAWS & FREEDOM.

(4) See the records of the Old Bailey at the close of the war, 1783—in September sessions 178 were convicted of felonies, in December 113 more, of which 82 received sentence of death, 3 to be transported.

(5) The United States are an unique exception, having more to boast on the conduct of the late continental army than any country upon earth, and more, it is to be feared, than will ever be the case again. The patriot army of 1783 deserves to be celebrated as a theme for praise wherever freedom flourishes, or can but raise her head.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23d, 1797.

MR. FENNO,

The following address is now circulating for Subscription; and, it is hoped, will receive the serious attention of the citizens of Philadelphia.

To the SELECT and COMMON COUNCILS of the CITY of PHILADELPHIA.

The ADDRESS and PETITION of the subscribers, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the said City.

Fellow Citizens of the Corporation,

While the sufferings and distress of our city, occasioned by the late contagious sickness, continue fresh in our memory; while, in the short period of four years, we cannot have wholly forgotten a former affliction of the like kind, nor the number of our dear friends, relatives, and neighbours whom we have to lament as the mournful victims of both visitations;—and, finally, while we are devoutly to acknowledge that kind Providence which has spared our own lives from the shafts of mortality which flew thick around us, and hath restored our city to its usual state of health and prosperity, we ought not to be unmindful of the means which, under the favor of heaven, may appear the most effectual, to prevent or mitigate the return of the like calamities.

The chief magistrate of the commonwealth, in his address to the legislature, after a pathetic detail of some of the particulars, relating to the progress and extent of the mortality, hath with a solicitude suited to the occasion, recommended certain measures, as peculiar objects of *legislative* attention and provision, "in order to guard more effectually against the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases from *foreign countries*; founded on plans detailed to him by the College of Physicians, by other learned members of the faculty, and by the Inspectors of the Health-office."

He has also proposed and recommended other remedies, absolutely necessary in co-operation with the legislative provision, whether the contagion be *imported* from foreign countries, or may be *generated here*; and chiefly, "*An attention to the cleanliness of the city, its avenues, and vacant lots, together with the insuring such a supply of* WATER, *through the medium of* CANALS, *as appears now to have become essential to the general convenience, as well as to the health of the community,*" both in the city and its suburbs. For this end, the exertion of the corporate bodies, which are constituted for the local purposes of the CITY, the Northern Liberties and district of Southwark, with the extension of their powers, as well as other legislative aid, are pointed out as necessary.

In this great work, we trust the *city corporation* will consider it as their duty to take the lead, not only as particularly *interested*, but as having the chief means in their power. For it seems demonstrable that the loss to the city, in a single visitation of this contagious disease, (if it could be prevented or greatly allayed by cleanliness, and a copious supply of water, not to mention the use of water for preventing or subduing the devastations of fire, is more, perhaps, than the capital necessary to insure such a supply of water in perpetuity, even if no interest were to accrue (on the capital to be expended) for the use of water in families.

It appears from the statement in the governor's address, that even in the late sickness the incidental or extra expences of the *health-office*, the legislative grant, and other contributions for the poor amounted to 42,000 dollars; and the loss arising from two or three months suspension of our commerce, of manufacturing and mechanical business, the expence of the multitude of families by which near half the city was evacuated, not to speak of the inestimable loss of at least 1000 valuable citizens, who fell victims to the disease may more easily be imagined, than accurately calculated. Add to this the immense loss often experienced from fire, when but only a few houses are consumed, and what might be the loss from a more extended conflagration, for want of a ready supply of *water* need hardly be mentioned. Your petitioners, therefore, earnestly *request*,

That the corporation, as fathers of the city, as guardians of the poor, and of the health and prosperity of their fellow citizens in general, will take the premises into their immediate wise and effectual consideration; in doing which, your *petitioners* wish to strengthen your resolutions by declaring—That, as far as they can collect the sentiments of their fellow citizens in general, there is no object of use or ornament, to which a liberal proportion of the city funds can be more acceptably applied, than to the present; even if no return of *Interest* on the *Capital* were to be expected. We therefore have a full confidence in the patriotism of those whom we address, that speedy and effectual measures to accomplish our wishes will be devised and pursued.

Foreign Intelligence,

WHITEHALL, Oct. 17.

The king has been pleased to grant the dignity of a viscount of the king of Great-Britain, to Adam DUNCAN, Esq. admiral of the Blue squadron of his majesty's fleet, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Viscount Duncan, of Camperdown, and of Lundie in our shire of Perth.

The king has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain to Richard Onslow, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red squadron of his majesty's fleet, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

We this morning resume our extracts from the French papers. The report of Ramel conveys some idea of the state of the French finances, when the grant of two hundred millions in paper was reduced, by the depreciation of the credit of government, to the value of less than nine millions in specie.

The French plenipotentiaries at Lisle, in sending away Lord Malmesbury for the purpose of obtaining new powers to treat definitively on the basis of the total restitution of our conquests, made from France and her allies, were desirous to appear as if they were not the first to break off the negociation. It now seems, that in order to give some colour to that design, the plenipotentiaries are to remain at Lisle until the 16th inst. in expectation of Lord Malmesbury's return to that place, with the necessary powers.

In consequence of these proceedings, Vick, the messenger, was dispatched to Lisle soon after Lord Malmesbury return to London, to signify that the basis of the negociation proposed by the directory was such, that it could not lead to an happy termination. But the directory still persisting in the design of giving a plausible air to its exorbitant pretensions, sent Monsieur de la Clue to our court, with a note, containing in fact demands as imperious as before, but glossed over in terms of great civility. Indeed, the language of it may be remarked as the most polite of any that has yet passed from the French directory. It is as follows:

"*Lisle, 10 Vendemaire (Oct. 3.) 6th year.*

"The plenipotentiaries of the French republic, charged to negociate peace with England, have the honor to inform Lord Malmesbury, that having addressed a copy of his last note of Sept. 25, 1797, to their government, the executive directory has directed them to declare in its name, that it has not ceased to desire peace;—that it gave unequivocal proofs of the sentiment which actuated it, when it ordered the ministers of the republic to demand a categorical explication, with regard to the powers vested in its minister plenipotentiary by the English government; that such a proceeding neither had, nor could have, any other object than to bring the negociation to a speedy and happy issue.

The order given to the ministers plenipotentiaries of the republic to remain at Lisle, after Lord Malmesbury's departure, is a farther proof that the directory desired, and provided for, his return with such powers as would not be illusory; and the limitation of which would no longer afford a pretext for retarding the conclusion of peace.

"That such are invariably the intentions and hopes of the executive directory, which enjoins the ministers plenipotentiaries of the republic not to quit Lisle, till such time as the prolonged absence of the negociator shall no longer leave room to doubt the intention of his Britannic majesty to break off all negociation.

"That, in consequence, the 29th Vendemaire inst. (Oct. 16, O. S.) is the period fixed for the recall of the ministers plenipotentiaries of the French republic, in case that the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty should not return to Lisle by the above epoch.

"The executive directory will experience great regret, in case that an accommodation, already twice entered upon, should not be consummated; but its own conscience, and all Europe will render testimony, that it is the English government that will inflict the scourge of war on the two nations.

"The ministers plenipotentiaries of the French republic beg the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty to accept the assurances of their high consideration.

(Signed)

"TREILHARD,
"BONNIER.

"DERCHE, the Secretary of Legation."

The answer returned by our Cabinet has, we have no doubt, been as polite, in point of form, as the note of the Directory; but as the dignity and the interest of the nation unite in refusing our acquiescence to the extraordinary demands of the French government, it is highly improbable that the negociation will be resumed for the present.

With respect to the sorrow expressed by the Directory on the unfortunate turn of the negociation, and its appeal to the powers of Europe, that to the English government alone is to be attributed the continuance of the war, they can only be considered as hypocritical protestations, of which no person can be the dupe, who divests them of those illusive expressions which the new republican administration has substituted for the Carmagnoles of the ancient committee of public safety, the spirit and animosity of which it has, however, preserved both in the actual and preceding negociations.

October 12.

The army of the Prince of Conde is now in the service of Russia.

We learn by a letter from Madrid, inserted in the French papers, that the Prince of Peace, who was compromised in the declaration made by Dunan, has declared to the French Ambassador, that his Catholic Majesty has constantly rejected all the insinuations and proposals which have been made to him, to engage him to break or to violate the treaty which he had entered into with the French government. He also made, a protestation of his own unlimited attachment to that goveenment; and adds, that every thing contained in Duncan's declaration is merely founded on supposition and calumny. What therefore are we to think of this conspiracy, under the mask of which the Ditory has proceeded with such severity against the deputies who were in opposition to its power, has no other foundation than in the declaration of Dunan?

One of our papers states, that the city of Aix is declared in a state of siege, and its inhabitants disarmed.

October 17.

The price demanded by the Executive Directory for the liberation of Sir Sidney Smith, has been erroneously stated; it was not four hundred but four thousand men that they have required. It is also untrue that Sir Sidney is on his parole; he is still in close confinement.

Our government, it is said, have declined to purchase the exchange of Sir Sidney Smith at the price put upon his liberty, by the Directory of France. It would certainly be establishing a very bad precedent to accede to the unreasonable proposition of returning an officer of equal rank and 4000 men for any officer, whatever may be his merits.

A letter from Udina, dated September 13; contains the following Statements:—"After the sitting of the 11th, the Plenipotentiaries separated, observing that they were not to meet again. A total silence prevailed relative to whatever passed at the late conferences.—It is supposed that the parties would not have been so discreet, provided they had been enabled to communicate good and satisfactory intelligence. What renders us still more easy, is the sudden departure of general Meerfeldt, sent to the Congress by the Emperor." Such are our advices from Udina.

Those from Strasburg are far more satisfactory. We shall insert them to the end, that our readers may compare them with the foregoing extract. Our article is dated from Strasburg, September 27, and is as follows:—"An agent of the Landgrave of Darmstadt, who resides at Cork, has just received a packet from the Landgrave, in which he states to him, that his minister at Vienna had just transmitted to him an extraordinary courier, with the agreeable intelligence, that the Emperor had just ratified the definitive articles of peace signed at Udina, and brought to him express by general Meerfeldt. This important intelligence has been proclaimed throughout the whole extent of the right bank of the Rhine, and has just been communicated by adjutant general Polissart to the generals residing in this city."

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, December 25.

From the New-York Gazette.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The *various* and *contradictory* Reports at the Coffee-House, on Saturday evening, are condensed into the following, which are direct from Capt. Peterson.

Captain Peterson, of the brig Eliza, of Philadelphia, arrived here on Saturday, from Bourdeaux, which place he left on the 26th of October, and the mouth of the river the first of November.

On the 29th of October, he went on shore at a small town, called Royan, on the North side of the river, for the purpose of laying in bread for the voyage; at this place he saw several French seamen, who had *that day* arrived from the fleet at Brest, and were then embarking in a small vessel for Bourdeax. One of the sailors, who belonged to Royan, and whose wife lived there, informed Capt. Peterson, that the FLEET AT BREST WAS LAID UP, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR NOT BEING ABLE TO MAN THEIR SHIPS; and, that the French Directory had issued a Proclamation offering their *frigates* to such merchants as thought proper to accept of them as *privateers*, they allowed government *one-third* of the prize money.

This statement, we think, may be depended on, for these reasons,—Captain Peterson speaks the French language, appears to be an intelligent man, and was solicitous to be the bearer of NEWS—[*truly worthy imitating.*] This is evinced from the circumstance of his detaining his vessel several hours after he was ready to sail, for the arrival of the Mail from Paris, which he did in expectation of receiving intelligence from thence. Mr. Fenwick, our Consul at Bourdeax, told captain Peterson that he did not think it worth his while to wait longer—The Capt. then requested the Consul to favour him with what news he was in possession of, to which he replied, that he knew no more than Captain P. did, and sailed without even an inclosure from him.

The news of Admiral Duncan's victory was published in France some days before Capt. P. sailed.—At this event, it was said at the Tontine, "*the French took umbrage!!*" But no accounts of any engagement by land, had reached there.

Capt. Peterson left at Bourdeaux, the brig Benjamin Franklin, Loyd Jones, of Philadelphia, to sail in ten days—the ships Hope, Bainbrige, and Alexander, Brown, for the West-Indies—ships Echo, Gibson, and Louisa, Roger Kane, the latter to sail in three or four days for Philadelphia; and the schooner Virginia, Cushing—all of Philadelphia.

The ship Mary, Starbuck, brig Washington, Graham, and barque Friendship, the latter *reported* to have been condemned—all of New York, and the copper bottomed ship Eliza, of Baltimore.

The ship Aurora, of and from Charleston, sailed for Charleston, in company with capt. Peterson.

A brig from Salem in 35 days anchored off the Cordavan a few hours before Capt. P. got under way.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

We have received by the brig Eliza, from Bourdeaux, a number of Paris prints down to Oct. 25, but they contain not much interesting news. The following is the substance of the important articles:

A letter from Semlin mentions that the disturbances increase in Turkey, and that the rebels threaten the capital of the Empire.

The Bashaw of Belgrade has received orders to restore to the subjects of the Emperor all merchandize taken from them, on occasion of certain disputes, demanding only a trifling indemnification from the owners; and also he is prohibited from giving shelter to the subjects of the Emperor who may have taken refuge in the Turkish territories, and enjoined to treat the Germans, in all circumstances, with distinction.

A conclusion has been drawn from these orders, that a good understanding subsists between the Ottoman and the two Imperial courts.

News from Udina to Sept. 18, relates, that the suspension of arms between Gen. Buonaparte and the Austrian generals had been prolonged for twenty days. General Meerfeldt had just returned from Vienna: the plenipotentiaries had an interview at the end of which a messenger had been dispatched by Buonaparte to Paris.

Gen. Angereau had arrived at the head quarters of the army of the Rhine.

Considerable movements appeared in the Imperial army: a body of troops had moved towards the lower part of the Black Forest, towards Pfortzheim, Calo, &c.—The artillery at Heidenheim had been ordered to approach the army. Accounts from Stutgard and Frankfort agree in stating the movements to be general, but strong hopes were entertained on the Rhine that peace would take place without a renewal of hostilities. [We do not know nor can we conjecture on what grounds these hopes are cherished.]

Jourdan has pronounced the funeral eulogy of General Hoche and Honore Riouffe that of Louvet. A subscription is opened in the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to raise a mausoleum to the memory of Hoche at Weissenthurn.

At Rouen the young men of the requisition are daily arrested, and compelled to join their standards.

From Gratz, we have the following statement of the Austrian force to oppose the French—109 battalions, 68 private companies of infantry and 26 squadrons of cavalry—commanded by two generals of artillery—twelve field marshals and twenty-nine major generals. There are 137 pieces of cannon in the park of reserve. The left wing commanded by general count de Wallis—the right by general Hoze, the center by Gen. Terzy. Besides these troops, there is a body in Tyrol, under General Kerpen; another in Istria under general Kebleresh, and a third in Dalmatia under gen. Ruckawina.

New discontents arise in France. The proposed law respecting the nobles is severely censured in some of the gazettes, as unconstitutional and ruinous to the creditors of the nobles. At Bourdeaux, the directors of the grand theatre advertised a piece entitled "The three Sultans, or Solyman II." The constituted authorities no sooner heard of it than they took severe measures to prevent the representation of the piece, and the manager Latappy received a lesson calculated to let him know that the period of audacity was passed.

At Paris the Gazette Politique is suppressed, for pursuing the path of the gazette of France.

Great movements are mentioned to have taken place in Bretagne; since the 18 Fructidor, among the disaffected; collections of men in various places, in l'Isle and Vilaine, on the confines of Mayenne and Lower Normandy, threaten serious disturbances. At Caen and its vicinity laws are violated with impunity. Liberty trees are cut down in the night, buildings burnt and persons assassinated. Measures of severity are every where taken to suppress these disorders—every day some leaders are arrested—The police of Paris has seized a work by Prudhomme, called the "crimes of the revolution." Multitudes of emigrants are continually passing thro' Basle, bidding a final adieu to France—their property and connections.

A Paris article of October 12 says, the treaty with Portugal was to have been ratified by the court of Lisbon in 60 days—60 days have already elapsed, and the ratification is not arrived. The chevalier d'Aranjo is uneasy, for fear that court has given way to the influence and menaces of the cabinet of St. James's. But an article from Bayonne of Oct. 17, says that two couriers

from Lisbon had arrived there and informed the commissary of the directory that they were the bearers of the ratification to Paris.

Lambrechts is the new minister of justice. He is a native of Belgium, and this appointment is considered as a very politic act. He is said to be a zealous defender of the republic and oppressed patricts. He has addressed to the judges and commissaries a letter, expressing in warm terms, his approbation of the late measures of the directory.

The courier from Bayonne to Bourdeaux was stopped the 14th Oct. and robbed by six men. Such crimes are said in French prints, to multiply in a frightful degree. At Mantauban a body of 4000 troops is necessary to preserve peace and the number is to be increased. It is said that a bag had been found in the highway, with 9000 small cards, inscribed with the name of Jesus, which were to be distributed as protections against the fury of the royalists, in case they had succeeded.

A company of merchants is formed in the place of victory in Paris, which excites some speculations. Two regulations are by them rigidly enforced—that to become members, it is necessary to be a merchant, and to have never failed in fulfilling engagements. Their particular objects are not announced.

The directory not having fixed on a place of exile for the emigrants seized in virtue of the law of 19th Fructidor, the minister of justice has written to the executive officers in all parts of the republic to suspend their departure, and by all means to prevent their escape.

Boulay, of the Council of Five Hundred has presented a project of a resolution, by which all nobles and ennobled persons are to be declared *not French citizens*, and are not to acquire citizenship but on the conditions of strangers—adjourned.

The 22d September the anniversary of the foundation of the republic, happened to be a clear and pleasant day at Paris, on which circumstance it was observed that "God is a republican."

The canton of Zurich have voted to invite the whole Helvetic confederacy to send a minister to the Cisalpine republic, for the purpose of congratulation.

Dumas, member of the Council of Elders has arrived at Hamburgh.

Buonaparte has written to government—"A single order of the Directory will shake all thrones, if the combined powers do not hasten to sign a peace."

The following is the state of the French force in Italy.

Thirty six thousand foreign troops distributed in different places.

Eighty thousand French troops in the Grand Army.

Ten thousand Cisalpine troops, eight thousand Poles, six thousand Genoese. In addittion ten thousand men from Piedmont are expected. From 40 to 50,000 Italian patriots are organized into national guards, well equipped and full of fire and patriotism.

Advices from Hague Oct. 2, state that a part of the army of the North is immediately to march to the borders of the Rhine.

The Directory have issued an order establishing a national lottery, under the inspection of three administrators and a cashier, who are to have under them 120 agents, 20 inspectors, 800 receivers, a comptroller and a stationer. The administrators have entered on their duties in the House d'Uzes.

The Senate of Hamburgh have prohibited the entry of all strangers and emigrants into that city, on account of the great number of foreigners already residing there, to the injury of their own citizens. The same measure is adopted by Holstein and the City of Altona.

The family of Lajolais is set at liberty.

An arret of the Directory has prohibited in the Belgic departments, the use of bells and all other means of calling people together for public worship.

An article from Strasburgh of Oct. 8, says: Two days ago the Austrians put a stop to all communication with the French, who occupy many posts on the right bank of the Rhine. Even the post-riders are not permitted to pass, so that no news could be received from the interior of Germany; yet strong hopes of peace were entertained.

The laws and proclamations of the Directory, relative to the events of 18 Fructidor, Sept. 4, which had been posted up at Marseilles were torn down and trampled on. The brigands, says the paper, ran about the streets and cried *Down with the Directory!* General Lasne, with a column of 6000 men from Buonaparte's army, made the city quiet. Pille commands the troops at Lyons, and in the environs, to keep the peace. The camp at Jales has been revived. Some thousands of Royalists are collected in the canton of Montpesat, in Ardeche.

Advices from Schaffhausen of October 9th, speak in very positive terms of the signing of Peace at Udina, after the return of count Meerfeldt from Vienna.

The subsidiary treaty between Great-Britain and Hesse Darmstadt is at an end, says an article from Heidelberg; and of course the troops of the latter in pay of the former, are returning to their fire sides.

An article from Berne of October 1 says, the French envoy, Maingot, sent by the Directory to examine the papers of the ambassador, [we suppose Barthelemy] has orders also to demand of the Helvetic confederacy, the expulsion of the English envoy, Wickham, because the Directory are convinced this envoy is in Switzerland less for the purpose of cultivating the relations of Great Britain with our republic, than to form plans of counter-revolution against the French republic.

Strangers arrive at Basle in crouds from France. The former Duke D'Aiguillon had arrived ill.

Cacaux is recalled and Treilhard has succeeded him, as minister at Naples—Perignon is recalled from Spain, and Servan, formerly minister of war, is to succeed him.

The minister of general police, Sotin, has written to all the agents in the republic, recommending them to prohibit theatrical representations, calculated to disturb the public tranquillity. None but *republican* pieces and airs are permitted.

The same minister has written to the editor of Journal Diurnal, informing him that the law of 19th Fructidor, Sept. 5, has put the press under the inspection of government for one year; and that all the journalists are to exhibit regularly to the minister of police two copies of their gazettes, and two to the directory. This order extends to the departments as well as to Paris, and Sotin has suspended the departure of the posts to those who neglect to comply.

From Keidelberg, Oct. 4. "Letters from the left bank of the Rhine inform that the county of Falkenstein is no longer protected by the French, but treated as other conquered countries. The officer commanding at Derkheim has announced that since the orders received from Paris, all communication with the right bank of the Rhine would be interdicted—The imperial posts therefore took no letters for Deux Ponts.

From Hague, Oct. 5. Twenty-one commissioners are appointed to digest the plan of a new constitution and wil soon enter on their labours. Six of them are of the province of Holland. The reports of insubordination of the Dutch are positively contradicted.

Not a word in French prints respecting the American commissioners.

From Venice, October 4, it is stated that for some days past, government had been recruiting and arming forces. Baron de Mack had arrived at Gorice, with his staff, and was occupied in raising redoubts and batteries in various places. The whole column and the artillery of General de Tercy were momently expected from Leyback at Gorice. The bakers had orders to prepare 80,000 loaves of bread for this column.

They write from Lausanne, that Pastoret, Duplantier, Dumolard, Imbert Colomes, Camille Jourdan and some others of the proscribed deputies, had assembled at Constance. It was added that they would form there the germ of a new polish confederacy, to publish manifestoes and correspond with their friends in France.

At Paris, the priests of all opinions make no scruple to take the oath of hatred to royalty, to anarchy and fidelity to the republic.

The directory have issued an order, requiring the French armies to be completed ready for marching by the 6th October.

Office of General Police, Paris.

It is not true, as many journals have reported that the plague ravages Corsica.—Fears were at one time entertained on this subject, and measures taken to arrest its progress in the island, and prevent its propagation to France. But dispatches from the administration at Bastia and Ajaccio and reports from health-officers prove the disease only to have been an epidemic, and that it is extinguished.

It is believed we may also contradict the report of a contagious malady in Philadelphia. The central bureau at Bourdeaux prohibited the entry of the Echo and the Benjamin Franklin, which arrived Vendemaire 11th. The health officers examined the crews and passengers and found no sign of a contagious malady; in consequence the vessels were ordered to be admitted.

(Signed) SOTIN.

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An article under the head of the Vienna, Sept. 20, the latest date received says, "The emperor has just fixed on the city of Rastadt in the margraviate of Baaden, as the place to hold the conferences relative to the peace of the empire. The count Metternich Winnebourg, formerly minister plenipotentiary in the Low Countries, is named to represent the emperor at this Congress.

Letters from Udina mention that the municipality of that place is to be formed of decided patriots, for which purpose a list of them is making. The French have laid a tax on the possessors of fiefs and the clergy, to aid in carrying on a war encouraged by the grandees and priests.

From Rome, it is said that the *French malady* gains ground daily. An assembly of Notables is to be convoked, which, it is expected, will only make things worse, and accelerate a revolution. The Holy Father notwithstanding amuses himself with canonizing saints.

Some changes in diplomacy are expected at Paris. It is said Aubert du Bayet from Constantinople, and Perignon from Spain, will be recalled.

General Santerre who commands the new mounted cavalry is gone to the army with Angereau.

General Miranda, it is said, had escaped and passed Vevay, in the Pays de Vaud. Portalis has arrived in Switzerland.

One Journalist announces the plague to be in Corfica; another, that Drouet is in Paris.

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The following are the particulars of the journey of the arrested deputies to Rochefort.

The prisoners, 16 in number, were conveyed in a chariot, constructed for the prisoners of Vendome—They passed in 13 days, 168 post leagues from Paris to Rochefort, They never left the chariot, but on necessary occasions; but eat and slept in it. Their guard consisted of 200 cavalry, and some armed soldiers who rode in the carriage, which contained 38 seats.

It merits notice that when the public papers were read to the prisoners, Barthelemy, on hearing the denunciation of Moreau, against Pichegru, said to the general, "I have always told you, that you were a traitor." "If I am a traitor, replied Pichegru, you are a coward."

At Tours, a brother of Aubry offered to give him money, but he refused it. The prisoners were generally low spirited, and sometimes shed tears. Bourdon alone gave himself up to liquor. The family of Lafon Ladebat hastened to Rochefort. The prisoners expected to remain at that place; but they found the Surveillante, a corvette of 26 guns, completely fitted for sea, At the news of their departure, they were thunder struck—their countenances changed, and all, even Bourdon himself, shed tears. They were ordered from the carriage, without time to dine and immediately embarked.

Before they went on board, the faithful Letellier the servant of Barthelemy, was asked if he persisted in attending his master, "I have shared the prosperity of my master, said he, and I will share his misfortunes." The embarkation was effected in the twinkling of an eye; a signal was given and a discharge by the troops One hundred marines embarked on board, the corvette besides the crew.

The ship had already cast off, when a courier arrived with dispatches. A signal was given to bring back the ship—she returned. A momentary gleam of hope arose in the hearts of the prisoners—but it was only an order to change the commander of the ship and she instantly departed.

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The Directory received two couriers from Italy the beginning of October—supposed to bring the final decision of the parties at Udina, but nothing had transpired. Adjutant general Deveaux wrote from that place that the army of Italy bore the most imposing attitude. One hundred thousand men ready at the first found of the drum to fly to victory—He adds, "within a month I shall write from Vienna."

The French Legislature have laid a stamp duty on Gazettes and hand-bills, of one sol for a paper containing 341 square inches.—[We have some papers with the stamp of a semicircular form.]

The factions in many parts of France are extremely violent. In the South, 300 persons are said to have been assassinated by royalists since the fall of Barthelemy and company. Gen. Lasne with a body of troops is gone to quell the troubles—has addressed a proclamation to all parties, and tranquility is restored, as usual, at the point of the bayonet.

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The "Commercial, Political and Literary Journal" of Bourdeaux, contains an "Extract from the conditions by which the Executive Directory cedes the vessels belonging to the Republic, to private adventurers."

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *DECEMBER 26.*

Three Americans who were confined on board the British sloop of war, the Hunter, Tudor Tucker commander, now in New-York harbor, were lately liberated, thro' the spirited conduct of the mayor and sundry citizens of that place.

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*** The time for receiving proposals to carry the mails of the United States is prolonged from the 30th January to the 14th February next—See advertisement in fourth page of this gazette.

—

MR. FENNO,

It is said that the President has dismissed Tench Coxe Esq. from the office of Commissioner of the Revenue: This, to me Sir, is most alarming news; not that I pretend to judge of the propriety of the removal, for well I know the constitution and laws of our country have vested the President with this unconditional authority; but I apprehend A BOOK must be written on the subject justifying the dismissed, and criminating the government.

Mr. Randolph wrote a book vindicating his resignation, price half a dollar.

Mr. Monroe, because he was informed the government of the United States had no further need of his diplomatic exertions in France, wrote a book, price one dollar and a half.

Mr. Coxe must, undoubtedly write a book and as the value, to keep up the proportion must be found by multiplying the price of the last book by 3——his, will be price four and a half dollars.

But there is another still more terrifying consideration; Mr. Coxe's well known circumlocutive talents threaten us with a book, not much less than Cotton Mather's Magnalia, which contains 2000 folio pages.—Now, I beseech you Mr. Fenno, to beseech the President to restore Mr. Coxe. I know it may be said, and probably with truth, that neither Mr. Munroe's book, nor Mr. Coxe's (should he write one) will be read, but, Sir, if we can prevent the latter from being written, it will certainly save much paper, and inkshed, and Mr. Bache's types are so worn down by the tooth of time, and by impressing so much scandal, that his printing is scarcely legible now, and should he be driven to print a book so tremendously bulky, his types will be ruined.——Do pray Mr. Fenno hint to the President that the Democratic Society, of which Mr. Blair M'Clenaohan is chief, mean to remove him from his office of President of the United States, if he wilfully persists in not resigning; for he was advised in Mr. Bache's paper, last summer, to resign, lest he should if he continued in office, blunder on, and dismiss one good Democrat after another, till the government should have a chance to be administered by its friends.—And should the President be removed—what a book will he have to write?

A DEMOCRAT.

—

DIED at Falmouth, (Maine) Nov. 28th, Mr. Hate Evil Hall, Æ. 91 years. He has now living 341 children, viz.

13 Children—113 Grand Children—214 Children's Grand Children—1 Grand Child's Grand Child.

65 of the above have been married, which makes an addition of 65 children by marriage.

——, On Sunday last Mrs. Macpherson wife of Gen. Macpherson of this city, and this day her remains were respectfully interred.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

[This curious article is taken from the REPUBLICAN FRANCAIS.]

Citiven Campenas, Hydraulic Engineer, wrote, some months ago, the following letter to General Buonaparte. The author desires us to publish it; and we are of opinion that it will certainly excite much curiosity.

"*To Citizen Buonaparte, General in Chief of the Army of Italy.*

"Citizen General,

"Your glorious campaigns, directed by the new government of the French republic, have at length spread the dawn of a general peace over our continent.

"The only enemy which remains for you to combat, is separated from us by the sea. Finish, in the wise manner in which you have begun, the work of a continental peace; and then come and repose yourself a while among us under your laurels. You will behold with pleasure the flourishing state of the arts, which you have cherished from your infancy, and of which you are a well beloved pupil. Your multiplied conquests have recovered them from that abyss into which destructive war had plunged them. The artist who addresses you, filled with the most lively gratitude, will erect, if the means of execution be afforded him, a vast edifice, whence, at the conclusion of his labours, there will issue an aerial vessel, capable of carrying up with you more than two hundred persons, and which may be directed to any point of the compass. I myself will be your pilot. You can thus, without any danger, hover above the fleets of enemies jealous of our happiness, and thunder against them like a new Jupiter, merely by throwing perpendicularly downwards fire brands made of a substance which will kindle only by the contact and percussion at the end of its fall, but which it will be impossible to extinguish: or perhaps you may think it more prudent to begin at once by forcing the British cabinet to capitulate, which you may easily do, as you will have it in your power to set fire to the city of London, or to any of the maritime towns of England. From the calculations I have made, I am convinced, that, with this machine, you may go from Paris to London, and return back again to Paris in twenty-four hours, without descending.

"The period of this enterprize, if my humble voice can be heard, is not far distant. A single campaign would be sufficient to realise the whole of my plan. Deign, then, to promote its execution by your correspondence with the Executive Directory of the French Republic. I have not yet made any proposal to the Government, because it would require one million to carry through this project effectually, and the expences of the war have hitherto absorbed the whole of the revenues of France.

"The object I propose is, to establish, in the great ocean of the atmosphere, a general navigation, infinitely more certain and more advantageous than maritime navigation which has ever disturbed the tranquility of mankind—to restore the perfect liberty of commerce, and to give peace and happiness to all the nations of the universe, and unite them as one family. By great labor I have surmounted the multiplied obstacles which presented themselves before me; and my progressive discoveries are developed in a work which I have prepared, consisting of about 400 pages, and divided into five parts.

"I have shewn my work to several learned men of this capital. The commissioners appointed to take my plan into consideration (two of whom are members of the national institute, and formerly were members of the academy) have long meditated upon my data, which they have frequently examined with the greatest attention: at last, after a long series of conversations with me, they have testified their approbation in the most unanimous and most earnest manner.

"Every moment of your time, brave general, is occupied by your attention to objects that are conducive to our happiness. I cannot then, and ought not, considering the distance between us, and fearing lest my letter should fall into perfidious hands, transcribe the whole of the long report that has been made upon this subject. I shall simply present you with an extract from the last part of it.

Extract from the conclusion of the report.

"In the fifth and last part of the work we find details which the author had preserved of his first experiments on Aerostation; and we learn that this artist had hitherto experienced only disappointment; but it is obvious that his combinations and his data carry with them all the characteristics of reason and truth.

"We lastly proceeded to consider the experiments which the engineer Campenas has lately made, with a view to the construction of Aerostatic machines, and directing them to useful purposes. We are convinced with him, as we have already observed, that the larger the Aerostatic machines are made, the more easy will it be to direct them—because they will present in the air less relative resistance in proportion to the number of men they may carry, and consequently insure the progress of the direction. Indeed, if we consider the united strength of 200 against the wind, and submit the power of both to calculation, it will be seen that the force of the men will be seldom inferior to that of the wind. We are therefore convinced, that it would be highly advantageous to give citizen Campenas zealous and faithful co-operators to assist him in the construction of this machine—If we consider attentively the immense treasures which maritime navigation absorbs, there is nothing extravagant in suggesting that three or four millions might be laid out, if necessary, to realise an attempt, the success of which must add to the happiness of all the nations of the globe.

"Besides, such an enterprize, if completely successful, would afford a double advantage to the country. The building which citizen Campenas purposes to establish, and which may be constructed in the Champs-Elysees, would always present a monument worthy of the republic. In it all the civic festivals might be celebrated, and all ceremonies performed which require great space and of course cannot be exhibited in bad weather. This building is the Aerostatic dock; and ports and wharfs may be multiplied in proportion as new vessels are constructed. The advantages which a navigation of this kind would infallibly produce, are so amply demonstrated in the work of citizen Campenas, that we do not hesitate to recommend the prompt execution of his plans."

"P. S. In my treatise on aerostation, I propose that the capital city of such country shall have a dock for building aerial vessels; and an arbatatic port, having a number of wharfs, on which foreign vessels may at all times descend, and remain without danger a sufficient time to unload, make commercial exchanges, take in fresh cargoes, refit, &c. But, while these vessels are under sail, the smallest of which will carry more than two hundred persons, they will have no occasion to descend for the purpose of exchanging or purchasing commodities. Their powers of direction, by which they are enabled to make way against the strongest wind, will serve to make them ascend or descend, or remain stationary at any height required. Two atmospheric buoys, each surmounted with a parachute to be used in case of any accident, must be placed in the two pavillions with which the two extremities of the gallery of the vessel ought to terminate, and may be let down and taken up at the pleasure of the crew, with men, provisions or articles of any kind necessary for manœuvring the vessel.

"Finally, another small cylindrical buoy may be let down from the centre pavillion (for the gallery ought to have three pavillions), which would serve to receive, until a general peace, the capitulations of Fortresses, &c. belonging to our remaining enemies. During peace this buoy might serve to give and receive intelligence, either by day or night (for it can be illuminated), upon a plan previously concerted.

"My work, besides, contains all the details necessary to this kind of sailing, and an atmospheric code, the regulations of which have for their sole object the peace and the happiness of all the people of the earth.

(Signed) CAMPENAS, Hydraulic Engineer.

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☞ The Underwriters in the City of Philadelphia, are requested to meet at their room at 6 o'clock this evening, on business of importance.

Tuesday, Dec. 26.

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There are letters in town which state that the Ship John, capt. Folgier from Hamburgh, is on shore in Delaware Bay, and it is feared will be lost; about 70 of the passengers are saved, the rest were on the wreck.

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NEW-YORK, December 25.

The Mary Magdalen, from America, has been sent into Bourdeaux by the Bons Amis corsair—taken under Danish colours, loaded with furs.

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The Letter of Marque Jemmy, which went ashore on Saturday morning, has since bilged and filled with water. Chief of her cargo will be saved.

TAKE NOTICE.

The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal is to be held this evening at their Office, precisely at 6 o'clock, by mistake advertised in Saturday's Gazette for Tuesday, January 2.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

DECEMBER 26,

Will be Performed the Tragedy of

GEORGE BARNWELL.

With a new Pantomime, called

The CHRISTMAS FROLICK;

Or, HARLEQUIN's GAMBOLS.

Office of the Insurance Company OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN consequence of an application from a number of proprietors of Stock, made agreeably to the act of incorporation, a general meeting of the Stockholders is particularly requested on Wednesday, the 3d January next, at 11 o'clock, at the Office of the Company

SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*

December 26. dt3J

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, For Sale, corner of Second and Pine streets.

December 26. cotf

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy

Flooring Brads, Spriggs, Saddle and card Tacks

Oakum and chipped Log-wood

Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and hearthstones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c. All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26 mthóm

Select Subscription Balls.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOM,

South Fourth street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets.

MR. FRANCIS respectfully informs the subscribers to the above Balls, that the first will be on Tuesday, the 2d of January, 1798.

A few names to the Select Subscription Balls will be admitted, by application to Mr. Francis, no. 70, north Eighth street.

Terms of subscription—each subscriber to pay Five Dollars, which entitles him to a Gentleman's Ticket, and cards of admission for two Ladies, to each of the four Balls—The Balls to be held every other Tuesday.

The number of subscribers to be limited to forty.

Subscribers' Tickets will be ready for delivery on Saturday the 30th inst.

Mr. Francis's days of teaching for his young pupils are Thursdays and Saturdays from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 6, and from 6 till 9 for those of a more advanced age. Private tuition either at the Assembly Room or at his House No. 70 North Eight street.

N. B. Due notice will be given of Mr. Francis's second Practising Ball.

Dec. 26. dtaJ

LEFT

At Alderman Bedford's office, Lombard street, No. 88, about three weeks ago, a whole piece of cotton, supposed to be stolen—any person having lost the same, proving property and paying charges may have it again.

December 26. *cotf.

PROPOSALS

FOR

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS

on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 14th day of February next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcastle, Cantwell's Bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Fredrica, Milford, Coughs, Dagsborough, Trap, Snow Hill, Horntown and Accomac court house to Northampton court house three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Thursday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court house every Friday, Monday and Wednesday, at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Friday, Monday and Wednesday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court house every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday a 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Middletown, Warwick and Georgetown cross roads to Chestertown three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chestertown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chestertown on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chestertown by Centerville, Easton, Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Princess Ann to Salisbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chestertown every Wednesday at 7 A M, arrive at Easton by 4 P M. Leave Easton on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princess Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princess Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Easton the next day or Monday by 6 P M. Leave Easton on Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chestertown same day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horse once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horse by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horse on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorse to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorse on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leesburg on Wednesday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leesburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbotstown, Gettisburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and Strasburg to Woodstock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinsburg on Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodstock on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Leave Washington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencastle and Chambersburg to Shippensburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippensburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabethtown at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wednesday noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Porttobacco, Allensfresh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piscataway by 6 P M, & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 9 o'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piscataway on Tuesday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court house to St. Leonards once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladensburg by Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquasco, Bennedict and Charlotthall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlboroughon Monday by 5 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chaptico every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladensburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court house to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rockingham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Fincastle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court house and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonesborough Greenville, Moffat's store and Jefferson court house to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats store on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg and Shepherdstown to Martinsburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinsburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Glouceſter court house to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Farnham church and Northumberland court house to Lancaster court house once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thursday noon and arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaster court house every Saturday by 1 P M, and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court house & Orange c. h. to Charlottesville once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-house Columbia and Charlottesville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlottesville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-house and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-house once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-house on Tuesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-house every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlottesvile by Warren, Warminster, New-Market, Amherst court house, Cabellsburg, and Maddison to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Ayletts and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in stages as often as they shall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thursday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Prince Edward court house and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincastle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court house by Charlotte court house to Halifax court house once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court house every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court house on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-house by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-house, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes's ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednesday and Saturday by 5, A M, and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-house to Hickes's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, P M and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5, P M.—Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldsons by Geesbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lunenburg court-houses and Edmunds store to Goldson's once a week.

Leave Goldson's every Wednesday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Post-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern, once a week Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tuesday at 1, P M, at Plymouth, on Wednesday by 6, A M, at Washington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thursday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Washington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thursday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tuesday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-house, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Winton and Windsor to Edenton, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wednesday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M.

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamston and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Washington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury and Statesville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-house to Salisbury, and from thence by the same route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Salisbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wednesday at 9, A M, at Hillsborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillsborough by Mount Tirzah, Person court-house, Leasburg, Caswell court-house and Rockingham court-house to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A, M, and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntsville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louisburg by Nash court-house to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough, and Kingston to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillsborough, and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-house.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillsborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Washington, Sarecto and Sampson court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-house to Salisbury, and from Salisbury by Montgomery court-house, Anson court-house and Richmond court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 9 A M, Leave Salisbury every Tuesday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaster court-house, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Statesville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Statesville on Thursday by 6 P M. Leave Statesville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

53. From Columbia by Winnsborough, Chester court-house, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-house to Pickensville, and from Pickensville by Laurens court-house and Newbury court house to Columbia, once a week: waiting one hour at each post-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-house on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-house by Cambridge, Abbeville court-house, Pendleton court-house, Hartonsford, Franklin court-house, Elberton and Petersburg to Washington, and from Washington by Petersburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-house, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-house every Friday by 8 A M, arrive at Pendleton court-house on Sunday by 9 A M arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P M, at Petersburg on Tuesday by 10 A M, and at Washington by 5 P M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-house by 7 P M.

56. From Augusta by Washington, Greensburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Augusta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thursday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices in gross by the year, and not by the mile. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the post offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue four years, until the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797.

tuth&st14thF

New Assembly Room,

South Fourth street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets.

Mr. FRANCIS,

OF THE NEW-THEATRE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his scholars and the public in general, that his Academy for Dancing will commence, for the season, on Thursday, December 13, at the above

ELEGANT ROOM;

When he hopes to receive the continuance of their accustomed patronage, which it will be his unremitting endeavor to deserve.

The days of teaching for his young pupils are Thursdays and Saturdays, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 6, and from 6 till 9, for those of a more advanced age.

As an accommodation to those living in this vicinage, Mr FRANCIS intends to instruct a small party of children on Wednesday and Friday afternoons, at his house.

Distinct from the Practising Balls, Mr. FRANCIS will have four private select Subscription Balls.

Private teaching, either at the Academy, or his house.

Mr. FRANCIS's first Practising Ball will be on Tuesday, 19th Dec. at the New Assembly Room.

Ladies and Gentlemen's tickets to be had, by applying to Mr. F. as usual.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr. F. No. 70, north Eighth street. Dec. 11—mwstf

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Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. HASTIE, *from Bourdeaux;*

Claret in Cases of a very superior quality,
White Sauterne Wine in Cases,
Olive Oil in baskets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,

For Sale by
JAMES I ATIMER, jun.
71, South Wharves.

Who has also for Sale,
A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine.

Dec. 5. d2w

For Sale by the Subscriber,

10 bales Cossas
40 do. Bafus
11 do. Mamoody
17 do. Chintz
7 do. Tookery
2 do. Gorahs
25 do. Meragungees
3 do. Check Stripes
1 do. Guzzie
1 box Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
25 pipes finest particular Madeira Wine, of the vintage 1795.

MORDECAI LEWIS.

December 5. 3aw4w

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his respects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 88, Spruce street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States.—He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.

11th mo 24 3tawtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house 20,000 dollars,

& cash 30,000, are			50,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000	& cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000	each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000	- -	10,000
20 do.	500	- -	10,000
00 do.	100	- -	10,000
200 do.	50	- -	10,000
400 do.	25	- -	10,000
1,000 do.	20	-	20,000
15,000 do.	10	-	150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mwj

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Wanted to Charter,

A British vessel, fifteen hundred to two thousand five hundred barrels burthen.

Apply to
Peter Blight,

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Choice Red Port Wine in pipes and hogsheads and old London Particular Madeira, fit for immediate use, in pipes.

December 20 §1w

For Charleston,

THE SHIP

VENUS,

Lying at the wharf of Messrs. Perotte

SHE will take Freight on very low terms, and sail the first opening.——Apply to the master on board. or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 18 §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

The Ship ARAB,

THOMAS DONOHUE, Master.

Ready to sail—Can accommodate a few passengers.

For Surinam and Curracoa,

THE BRIG

George Washington,

JOHN DEVEREUX

Master.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to
STEPHEN KINGSTON,
No. 46 Walnut, or 33 Dock-street,

Who has a few Boxes of

Bloom and Muscatel Raisins, and Gin in Pipes.

December 18. *2t

For Savannah,

(To sail on or before Sunday, the 24th inst. unless prevented by the ice)

The fast sailing Ship

Swift Packet,

Patrick Gribben, *Master.*

HAS excellent accommodations for passengers.

For Freight or passage, apply to
N. & J. Frazier,
no. 95, south Front street.

Who have for Sale, received by the said Ship,
New RICE, in whole and half tierces.

December 16 d1w

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;

WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE

SUKEY,

WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master.

A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,
Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Liverpool,

The copper bottomed Ship

Hamburg Packet,

Captain SILAS SWAIN.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to sail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,
A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

RUNDLE & LEECH,

Have just received, and have for Sale, at No. 9, Walnut-street,

Liverpool and St. Ubes SALT

Do. best house COALS
Queens' WARE in cases, assorted
Bourdeaux BRANDY of an excellent quality
Do. CLARET in cases, do.

THEY HAVE ALSO

For SALE or CHARTER,

THE SHIP

PEGGY,

Burthen 225 tons, in excellent condition, and may be sent to sea with little expence or delay.

LIKEWISE,

THE BRIG

WILLIAM,

Burthen 201 tons,

november 16. §

WANTS A PLACE,

As coachman, a black Man, who can produce the best recommendations. Enquire of the printer. Dec. 16—d3t